

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, November, 21, 1759.

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An Account of the expedition to the West Indies against Martinico, Guadalupe, and other the Leeward Islands; subject to the French King, 1759. By Richard Gardner, Esq; Captain of Marines on board his Majesty's ship Rippon, on the expedition.

THE author says, that he drew up this account of the expedition to correct the misrepresentations of the conduct of the officers employed in it, made by the Leeward colonies; who, from self-interested motives, were grieved that the expedition ever took place, as it interrupted an underhand-commerce with St. Eustatia, the transporting of French sugars in Dutch bottoms belonging to English owners.

Had Martinico fallen, they likewise feared a reduction in the value of their plantations in our own islands, as so great a quantity of sugar would then be added for the future to the English market.

"They exclaimed against the capitulation of Guadalupe, but gave very little assistance towards the reduction of it; and not even that, as long as the troops remained at Basse Terre, nor till after the death of Mr. Hopson, when they found by General Barrington's motions on the side of Grande-Terre, that there were no hopes left of his quitting the island: they then indeed sent Negroes to the army, in expectation, I imagine, of coming in for their share of plunder, when the island should be taken; or of laying out their money to advantage, which they were collecting every where, and particularly at Antigua, with that view; having their eye upon new purchases, and not in the least considering the benefits accruing to the people of England, from the possession of the island, at any rate, the entire reduction of which, without a capitulation, might have been the work of years, for instance, how long was it before the Spaniards gave up the quiet possession of Jamaica to the English? How many years were they in open arms; and have not they their plantations among us, their particular rights and privileges at this day?

"They were angry with the General, I presume, for not putting the poor inhabitants to death, or for not banishing them from off the island; and for being so very unreasonable as to allow them the enjoyment of their own houses and estates, after having been kept out by fire and sword for three months, hanging in the air, like Mahomet's tomb, or slung in hammocks in the woods from one tree to another; or for not dividing them, like the Roman Consuls of old, amongst his officers; who, being a set of gentlemen, perhaps not the most remarkable in the world for knowing the value of money, and but few of them masters of a very refined skill in keeping it, they concluded would part with their new estates for a trifle to the first purchasers; taking it for granted, and not without reason, that as soon as a noble Captain had got his portion of acres parcelled out to him, instead of turning his victorious head to the servile operations of grinding sugar, or soiling his martial fingers in cutting canes and plucking cotton, he would stick up a broom upon his house, the first hour he came there, as a signal for sale. No wonder then that the neighbouring islands cried out against a capitulation, which totally disconcerted all these avaricious projects and selfish views, by securing to the people of England, in common with them, a rich and fertile country, which they had vainly imagined would, in a short space of time, have become their own sole property, and that of Negro-drivers and Creol attorneys and agents. It would, however, be doing great injustice not to acknowledge, that there were very many worthy men in all the islands, who thought differently, and were sensible of the importance of this new acquisition."

Capt. Gardner honestly prefixes his name, to the intent (he says) that if he hath advanced any untruth, he may be confuted by officers now at home, who are as well acquainted with the facts as himself.

He observes that the English Squadron easily entered the bay of St. Pierre at Guadalupe, on account of a westerly wind which sprung up, when the Squadron came to the height of the bay, and blew right into it till the evening; a circumstance not common in that latitude.

"The enemy were so struck at seeing the wind thus remarkably favour the English, and again at-

terwards at the attack of Guadalupe, when the men of war approached so much nearer the citadel and shore, than could possibly have been expected to happen, that in all places they declared, 'it was a judgment from heaven, and that the English were sent to punish them for their sins.'

The day that the English had got possession of the town and citadel of Basse-terre, "a Genoese in the French service came down to the troops and informed them that the enemy had only five companies of regular forces (marines) in the island, consistin of twenty men per company. He likewise acquainted them that a train was laid to blow up the powder magazine in the citadel, and a negro left to set fire to it, who was persuaded he could escape at a fall port afterwards. This was immediately cut off, and the magazine secured."

"March 12. Commodore Moore received undoubted intelligence of the arrival of Mons. Du Bompant, Lieut. General, and Chef d'Escadre (formerly Governor of Martinique) with a Squadron of men of war, consisting of eight sail of the line and three frigates from old France, having a battalion of Swifs and other troops on board, intended for the relief of Martinico, in case he found it invested by the English, and that he was lying at anchor between Pigeon-Island and Fort-Negro, in the great bay of Port-Royal, ready to come out."

"As it was very practicable for Monsieur Bompant to throw in succours to Grande-terre, if he attempted it, and at the same time Mr. Moore be incapable of putting to sea to oppose him in the situation the English Squadron then lay; a resolution was taken to call in the cruising ships, and to sail immediately to Prince Rupert's Bay in Dominica, where he could be early acquainted with any motions made by the enemy, and be ready to follow, if occasion required, as he would then be to windward of Guadalupe, and at the distance only of nine leagues."

"The Privateers of the enemy took advantage of this movement, and all the time [above eleven weeks, from Friday March 16, to Sunday June 3d] the French and English squadrons were watching each other in the two bays, they went out roving along the coasts, and took about eighty or ninety sail of our merchant-men, which they carried in prizes to Martinique."

"These frequent captures occasioned heavy complaints from the British islands, for they said it was equally as practicable for the English Squadron to have anchored in Port Royal, as in Prince Rupert's Bay, by which two ends had been answered, the French men of war could not have got off, nor the privateer prizes have got in, of course the latter must have fallen into the hands of our cruisers, and have been retaken; no harbour being then open to them, but St. Pierre's or Granada, either of which was at any time to be blockaded by a single frigate."

"Had the English made their appearance off Port-Royal Bay, Mons. Du Bompant must have been reduced to the alternative, either of fighting a superior force, or of retiring behind the Citadel into the Carénage to avoid it; leaving to Mr. Moore room to come to an anchor with his Squadron between Fort Negro and Pidgeon-island, where he lay before."

"To this it was replied, that the heavy ships, such as the St. George and Cambridge, might be drove to leeward in attempting to get into the Bay, or that the enemy, by constantly having the advantage of the trade wind and current, might at any time send down fire ships upon the men of war in the night."

"Of Lieut. Col. Desbrisay, who was killed by the blowing up of a powder magazine, placed in a stone sentry-box, in the Citadel of Basse-Terre, Captain Gardner gives the following account."

"Lieut. Col. Desbrisay was Captain of foot at the battle of Laffeldt or Val, near Maastricht, in 1747, where being wounded and lying upon the ground amongst the slain, he was run thro' by a French officer, whose unmanly example was immediately followed by the platoon he commanded, all or most of them planting their bayonets in different parts of his body: of about 13 wounds, which he received, eight were judged to be mortal. Being afterwards at table with the Marechal Count de Saxe, of whose politeness, as an enemy, many honourable instances were given; in course

of the late war, he was strongly solicited by the Marechal to tell him, "Who the officer was that had used him so very unlike a soldier, threatening to disgrace him at the head of the regiment;" but Desbrisay, tho' well acquainted with his name, the commission he bore, and the corps he served in, most generously declined it, contenting himself with letting his Excellency know, that he was not a stranger to his person, and begging his excuse from being obliged to point him out."

"As he was at all times alert, so was he very indefatigable; had a thorough knowledge of his profession, and was master of great application in it. He was quick, and had a happy presence of mind which foresaw a difficulty and the method to conquer it at one and the same instant; cool in action, and brave without ostentation; presuming never upon a superiority of parts, but always diffident of himself: thought and read much, and was ever forming some new design to molest and annoy the enemy. The service of the publick was the spring that wound him up, and put his whole frame in motion. He had the true fire of a soldier in him, and with it was as complete a gentleman as any in the service, dying sincerely regretted by every officer of his acquaintance."

"Upon signing the capitulation the inhabitants returned to their plantations and houses; they began also to repair the ruins at Basse-Terre; where soon after shops were opened, and the produce of the country sold as usual, unmolested by the troops in camp or garrison, where General Barrington caused the strictest discipline to be observed; and behaved with so much affability, and was so easy of access to all the natives, that it would be difficult to say whether he seemed to be most respected by the army or the island."

"The attention of the publick in England, on this expedition, being totally swallowed up in the idea of Martinico, the conquest of Guadalupe (as we are told) became little considered by the generality of people there, who looked upon it as a little provincial island to the other, and were not sufficiently acquainted with the strength of it, the advantages accruing from its possessions, the extent and produce of the country, and more particularly the beauty of its situation, where like a Queen it sits enthron'd amongst the lesser islands, in power to convey relief or destruction to all the colonies around."

"The soil is rich, and especially at Grande-Terre so fertile, that the canes are frequently cut six times without re-planting; and in Martinico the finest plantation never produced more than seven crops, and but very few did that: indeed, far the greatest part, of what are called Martinico sugars, are the real produce of Guadalupe, the inhabitants of which were obliged to send them to Martinico, before they could be transported to Old France."

"Martinique is called the capital island, from the constant residence of the Governor, who commands over all, as the Governor of Antigua does in like manner over St. Kitt's, Nevis, Montserrat, and other the Caribbees with us; but it is neither so strong, nor so capable of defence as Guadalupe: The citadel is indeed extremely difficult to be attacked by sea; and to shipping perhaps impregnable on account of the trade-wind and current setting constantly out of the bay of Port Royal, but it is practicable to take it by land; and though the English troops did not succeed on the present attempt, it is not thence to be concluded that it was not to be reduced. Different reasons might prevail on different persons, and it is very certain both islands could not fall a sacrifice; for the taking of one would render it impracticable to attack the other with any probability of success; since half the regiments must have been employed in garrisons to secure the new conquest. Guadalupe might therefore be, for ought I know, the greater object of consideration to the British Generals, as it was a nest of sibiistiers and privateers, constantly infesting the British trade; for most of the ships trading to Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Jamaica, or the Spanish Main, are obliged in their passage to the West Indies, to strike the island of Deleada first, to make the land, from which they were discernable immediately to the French at Guadalupe, who never failed to send their schooners and privateers out, and were perpetually bringing in English



prizes to the town and road of Basse-Terre, where they were protected by the cannon of the citadel and batteries, from any attempts of our cruizers to retake them: for this reason, and for others that could be given, the possession of Guadaloupe is of the greatest importance to English merchants in time of war; and indeed on many accounts it appears to be the most valuable island of the two, and the more noble acquisition to the crown of England.

The author concludes his account of the expedition (which he wrote by way of journal on his passage home) with these words: "Thus ended an expedition of great importance to the publick, and in which the English arms acquired reputation even from the enemy: the intrepidity of the officers who commanded, and the resolution of the men who obeyed, were very uncommon and remarkable, and such only as a true sense of honour, and a true zeal for their Sovereign, and their country could inspire; exposed to dangers they had never known, to disorders they had never felt, to a climate more fatal than the enemy, and to a method of fighting they had never seen: harassed with perpetual alarms, and fatigued with constant duty, they still advanced, alert in all hours of caution, invincible in all hours of attack; frequently they suffered from concealed fires out of the woods, from lurking parties of armed negroes that could not be discovered, * and where the officer who commanded was in the situation of Virgil's Rutelian Captain.

*Savir Atrox Volscenas, nec tell conspicit usquam
Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit.*
En. 9.

On such occasions they preserved their ranks inflexibly, or rushed with bayonets fixed amongst the trees and bushes till they had scoured them thoroughly, fortune at last declared in their favour, and conquest became the recompence of virtue; when under the directions of an active and enterprising commander in chief, whose orders were executed with the same alacrity they were given, the British troops succeeded in reducing to his Majesty's obedience, an island perhaps of as great consequence to the crown of England, as any other in subjection to it in South America; of infinite prejudice to the trade and commerce of the French, our natural and inveterate foe; and of as much security to our own colonies, and plantations near it.

Nor were the officers and seamen of the royal squadron at all inferior in their several departments to the gentlemen of the army, and while we admire the distinguished rapidity of Crumpe, the gallant impetuosity of Desbrisay and Melville, we are called upon with equal justice to applaud the spirited preference of the intrepid Shulldham (of the Panther) and the youthful ardour of the brave old Leslie, (of the Bristol) nor to omit the memorable and irresistible fire of the St. George, Capt. Gayton, and Cambridge, Capt. Burton, of which a Frenchman speaking in reply to a question I had asked him, "How they came to quit the Citadel?" Answered with some warmth *Ehl comment, Monsieur? Tout autre que le Diable eut quitté la Citadelle; c'étoit le feu d'enfer même.*

What, Sir! No body but the Devil would have staid there, for it was the fire of hell itself.

"It would be in vain to recite each particular instance of remarked valour in the fleet, and in the camp, but in general I believe it may be allowed that, in both, the officers did their duty, and the men fought boldly and like Englishmen."

* A body of armed negroes concealing themselves one day in the canes, and firing out of them, the English set fire to the several corners of the field, and burnt them and the canes together. — Madam Duchermey armed her negroes, and led them to the attack in person.

No mails this post.

From the London Papers, November 17.

A M E R I C A.

Port-Royal in Jamaica, Aug. 29. All the news we hear at present, is, that his Majesty's ships, Harwich, Edinburgh, and Assistance, returning from a cruise off Cape Francois, fell in with 8 sail of New England men, just coming out of Monro Christo; Commodore Marsh, upon enquiry, found their cargo to consist of indigo and sugar, which they purchased from the French for provisions. We convoyed them safe to Port Royal, where they have been condemned after a long trial.

We have here a rumour, that the French fleet that came out to the reinforcement at Martinico, and being too late, came down to Cape Francois, and which consists of eight sail of the line and four frigates, are to make a push at some part

of Jamaica; and as Admiral Coates is not able to engage them, we are obliged to lie in Port Royal.

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, Sept. 22. Last Saturday was sent into Port-Royal, by his Majesty's ship Lively, the Britannia, — Mafsam late Commander, belonging to London. This vessel, on her passage hither from New-York, had an engagement of four hours with a French privateer, commanded by one Fernando, who at length boarding the Britannia, overpowered Capt. Mafsam, and hauled down his colours, after which (it is suspected) the French killed every Englishman on board, not one being to be found when she was retaken by the Lively, and the deck being covered with blood. This is the same barbarian that took Capt. Stiles of Philadelphia, and killed him and his people after they had struck.

Kingston, Sept. 29. The sloop Mars, tender to his Majesty's ship Marlborough, James Paterfon, Esq; commander, has taken and brought in a privateer French sloop called the Amaible Grana-dina, belonging to Port-au-Prince, mounting 13 guns, and at the time of engagement had 70 men on board: the Mars came up with her off the north east end of Jamaica about two p. m. when a hot engagement ensued for one hour and half, when the privateer struck: the Mars had three men killed outright and wounded; among the latter was Mr. John Wilson, acting Lieutenant, who being wounded in the thigh, died last Tuesday evening, after the amputation of his thigh, to the great regret of all the gentlemen of the navy.

On Sunday was sent in by his Majesty's ship Lively, the Honourable Frederick Maitland, Esq; commander, the snow L'Heureux, a French prize laden with provisions, going from Martinico to Cape Francois.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, Sept. 9.

"I should be very glad, could I entertain you with any thing new from the army; but we are without a syllable from the military these ten days past. From Crown Point we hear the brig is launched, and probably fitted by this time. The Raden will soon be in readiness. She is 95 feet in length, and about 30 broad, to mount six twenty-four pounders, and a vast number of swivels; but it begins to be a doubt whether the army will proceed immediately, as has been conjectured. By a scout returned a few days since, they had a particular account of the strength of the enemy at the island, about 40 miles distant from Crown Point: Amongst other accounts given of that matter, it is said, they have 70 pieces of cannon, mounted; that every accessible part from the water is strongly defended, and on the land side they are covered with an impenetrable swamp, whilst in the passage between the island and the shore four armed vessels are stationed. This is their state in that quarter."

Gen. Amherst's Camp at Crown Point, Sept. 14.

"We are still here, great preparations for going on, but not yet ready. Many people begin to think we shall not go further this year: in short, the General only knows whether we shall or not. Rangers went out yesterday with a large scout of 250 men. Our fort and improvements are going on fast. We have had a great deal of rain lately, which has made the troops (especially the Provincials) a little sickly; but it is now very fine weather, and they are recovering. This is all the news this place affords, for the General keeps every thing very secret."

New York, Sept. 17. Wednesday last returned here from a cruise, the privateer brig True Briton, David Masterion commander, of this port, and the sloop Great Pitt, of eight guns and 18 men, Thomas Croker, commander, of Antigua. They brought in with them the ship Constantine, from Martinico, bound for Old France, which they took the 14th of August; her lading consists of 250 hogheads of sugar, about 18,000 lb. of coffee, and is esteemed a pretty good prize, as times now go.

New York, Oct. 1. Last Sunday Capt. Young spoke with a ship from the Bay of Honduras, bound for Boston; the Master whereof informed him, that the Spaniards had again paid a visit to the Bay, and carried off many of the sealers.

Wednesday also, the privateer brig, Samson, Captain Phoenix, of this port, returned here from a cruise; he sailed from Jamaica the 10th of September, in company with a fleet of 30 sail, mostly bound to the northward. Nine days after he came out, he spoke with a Spanish vessel from the Havannah, the Master whereof informed him, that Admiral Don Blais was there with four ships of the line, three frigates, two brigs of 16 guns each, and two xebecs, all completely manned

and victualled, ready for a push; and that an English 20 gun ship was detained there by order of the Admiral.

A letter from Albany, dated September 26, says, "General Gage goes on very briskly in rebuilding and enlarging Fort Ontario at Oswego, and in strengthening the lines, which extend from the river quite to the lake; the whole of which, when completed, will be capable of making as good a defence as any place in North America. We have two armed vessels on the Lake Ontario; and another, to carry 20 guns, is building. The 20 pieces of cannon, taken off the New York battery, and said to be intended for Crown Point, are sent to Oswego."

It is reported, that an account is arrived of the French having evacuated Montreal, on finding that General Amherst was advancing near them. *Gazetteer.*

The Charming Nancy, Brewer, arrived in the Downs from Jamaica, met with very bad weather, in which she had four of her hands washed overboard, but providentially they were thrown on board again and saved.

Our further advices from Oswego are, that Lieutenant Backhouse of the light infantry, with a party, had been sent to reconnoitre Cadaraqui and Oswegatchie, and found both places deserted by the enemy; on his return he discovered two of the enemy's armed vessels, it is said, in a creek not far from Oswego, and reported the same to General Gage; upon which the General immediately sent off 280 volunteers to attempt to take or destroy them, and just as this account came away, a great firing was heard, so that, at least, there has been an engagement, but whether in our favour or not, time must yet discover.

A letter from Pittsburgh, dated Sept. 15, says, "The enemy, attentive to their own security, give us no disturbance; they are employed in forming a large post at Detroit — The Indians sit quiet smoking their pipes, with an ear turned this way. — Some Wiondotts are come in to Pittsburgh with skins, and say, that no Indians about the Lakes will give any disturbance, except the Chippaways. — Our communication is entirely free, and our convoys come to us with the greatest safety."

On Saturday last arrived in this city three Mohawk Indians from Pittsburgh, to which fort they were dispatched by Sir William Johnson; with the news of the reduction of Niagara. They say that wherever they came, till they got to Pittsburgh, the Western Indians were fled. They received some presents from this government with which they were well pleased, and expressed great satisfaction.

L O N D O N.

The Strombolo fire-ship from Quebec is arrived at Bristol. She came out convoy to 18 sail of transports, with the French garrison for France, but parted company with them in a hard gale of wind off Cape Race in Newfoundland.

By letters from Quebec of the 23d inst, brought by the Strombolo fire-ship, there is a confirmation that Gen. Amherst had passed the lake Champlain, and taken St. John's and other forts; that the French had abandoned fort Real; that a great number of deserters came from the French daily to Quebec; and that the English had made themselves masters of all Canada.

By an express which arrived a few days ago from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, it appears that his Highness had sent a large detachment to Gen. Imhoff, in order to strengthen the body of troops under his command, that covers the siege of Munster.

The weather has been so severe of late for French constitutions in Germany, that their advanced guards go off in parties. On the 27th ult. fourteen deserted all together from a post near Dudenhofen.

The next fleet from Jamaica to England, was to sail the 15th of October, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Assistance and Lively.

Yesterday Adm. Holmes, who was at the taking of Quebec, was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's, and was knighted.

Gen. Townshend is daily expected at his house in Audley-street from Quebec.

So many of the matrosses have been draughted out of the artillery, that the guards do duty in their stead.

We are assured that an eminent Undertaker of this city is gone to Portsmouth, in order to conduct the funeral of General Wolfe, whose corpse will be interred in Kent.

Several vessels have taken in provisions and stores, likewise live oxen and sheep, for Sir Edward Hawke's fleet at Torbay.



Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron remained at Torbay the 13th instant, detained by contrary winds.

The *Marford*, Dixon, from Virginia, is arrived at Bristol in twenty-eight days passage; she came out with the fleet, consisting of thirty-nine sail, but parted company two days after they failed.

The Newcastle packet boat, *Dyer*, with the mail from the West-Indies, is arrived at Falmouth. She came out the 30th of September.

Totness, Devon, Nov. 15. The Hon. Sir Edward Hawke, with the whole fleet, failed from Torbay yesterday morning, and this afternoon they returned again, the Wind blowing at W. S. W.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 15. "His Majesty's ship *Neptune* still lies at St. Helen's; she was a-ground in the river St. Lawrence 6 hours; and after she floated brought to in a gale of wind, and was in imminent danger, but after some time lying on her beam-ends the righted.

"Wednesday Adm. Rodney failed from Spithead in his Majesty's ship *Norwich*, with the *Boreas* and *Spy* sloop for Havre.

"The same day Adm. Holmes's flag was struck at Spithead, and that gentleman set out for London the same day."

Bank Stock, 113 a 1-4th. India Stock, 133 1-half. South-Sea Stock, 95 1-4th. Ditto Old Annuities, 84 3-4ths. Ditto New Annuities, 85 1-4th. Three per Cent. Bank Annuities reduced, 83 5-8ths. Ditto consol. 84 1-8th. Ditto 1726, 83 5-8ths. Three per Cent. South-Sea 1751, 84 1-8th. Three per Cent. India Annuities, 82 a 1-4th. Three 1-half per Cent. Bank Annuities 1756, 90 1-half. Ditto 1758, 92 1-8th. Three per Cent. 1759, 83 3-4ths. Bank Circulation, 101. prem. India Bonds, 15. Disc. Navy Bills, 5 3 8ths per Cent. Disc. Lottery Tickets, 14 1. 15 s. Scrip 85 1-8th, a 1-4th. Four per Cent. Excheq. Orders, 1-8th, per Cent. Disc.

Navy and Victualling Bills dated in April 1759 are in course of payment.

EDINBURGH.

By this night's post, we have the following prizes drawn on Friday and Saturday last.

Friday.	53013	1. 50	39350	1. 50	8288	1. 50
39569	50 14857	100	36797	50	13071	100
3516	50 20336	50	52777	50	55616	50
29957	50 42927	50	5339	50	7746	50
12138	100 46932	50	57004	50	63459	100
43054	500 13207	100	20351	100	55529	1000
41351	100 25102	50	45370	50	33090	50
3020	50 47461	50	65125	50	33433	100
23673	100 64044	50	48147	50	1489	50
29800	100 35465	50	10321	50	24448	50
24029	50 60251	50	51907	50	46864	50
22329	50 9960	50	16224	50	34891	50
62237	100 39243	50	246	50	6242	100
13572	50 9724	50	40506	50	6714	50
39969	50 53198	50	52237	50	23760	50
28713	50 52991	50	32102	50	12546	50
64146	50 51173	50	55717	100		
40587	50 63096	50				

Friday was drawn 269 prizes of 20 l. each.

Saturday was drawn 295 prizes of 20 l. each.

Lottery tickets 15 l. 10 s. 3 5 s.

Extract of a letter from Crown Point, Sept. 18.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that Major Rogers, who left this day or two ago, with a scout of 120 picked men, of the whole army, fell in with, and, after a smart engagement for some time, defeated a party of French and Indians (about 20 miles from this place) consisting of 300, and has taken 300 Prisoners and scalps, with the loss of three men killed; and it is said himself is either among the killed or wounded. A party is this day detached to conduct in the prisoners."

Extract of a letter from Albany, Sept. 20.

"The brave Major Rogers has been out with a scout, with a party of his own men, and draughts from the regulars, amounting in whole to 200. He, by some means or other, got intelligence of a scout of the enemy's of 300 men, and way laid them, when a smart action happened between them, in which our people have got a complete victory. The Major, it is said, has brought in with him 100 scalps, and upwards of 100 prisoners, with only a trifling loss to his party.—General Amherst is still at Crown Point, and is building a vessel of 97 feet keel on the lake, to protect the battoes."

By a private letter from London we learn, that the House of Commons have read, for the first time, a bill to enlarge the time limited for importing Irish beef, pork and butter; also, that the house will resolve itself into a committee, on Saturday the 24th, to take under consideration a bill for taking off the prohibition of the exportation of wheat, barley, starch, &c. for a time limited. By the same letter we hear, that it is reported, and generally believed, that a bill will

be brought into Parliament this session, for distilling British spirits from Malt, &c. As the Mails are not yet arrived, no news can be expected.

The Honourable House of Commons (by their address) at the same time they admire that true greatness of mind which disposes his Majesty's heart, in the midst of prosperities, to wish a stop put to the effusion of Christian blood, and tranquillity restored, entirely rely upon his Majesty's known wisdom and firmness, that that desirable object, whenever it shall be obtained, will be on such terms as shall be just and honourable for his Majesty and his allies; and in order to effect that great end, assure his Majesty, that they will cheerfully grant him such supplies as shall be found necessary to sustain and press with effect, all our extensive operations against the enemy.

The Mayor of Liverpool has received a letter from the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, importing that his Majesty was graciously pleased to order a commission to be made out for the arming of his loyal subjects in the town of Liverpool, in the same manner as was issued in 1745; that the gentlemen, merchants and tradesmen's subscription to fortify this town, had met with his Majesty's most gracious approbation; and that all the military in the adjacent neighbourhood had orders to march to assist these parts on the first notice.

In this night's Gazette are addresses from the Nobility, Freeholders, Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Ministers of the Gospel in the Shire of Ayr. And also of the Magistrates and Town-council of the Burgh of Ayr. Likewise, of the Ministers and Elders of the Provincial Synod of Mers and Teviotdale, in Synod assembled, all congratulating his Majesty on the late success of his arms by sea and land, and praying that his Majesty will give orders for putting the country in some posture of defence against our enemies, such as the exigence of the times will admit, and that the inhabitants may be armed, so as to be able to repel the invaders, should they attempt to land in this country.

We hear from the north, from undoubted authority, that Adam Gordon, Esq. of Ardoch, Captain of grenadiers in the Right Hon. the Earl of Sutherland's regiment of Highlanders, has in a few weeks recruited his whole company, consisting of 100 men, besides Sergeants, Corporals, and Drums, all fine able-bodied young fellows.

They write from Greenock, that the Houston, Shannon, from New-York, and the Baltimore, Marquis, from Virginia, are both arrived at Lochryan; the Johnston, Mackintosh, from Barbadoes, and the Agnes, Duthie, from Africa; both at Virginia; and the Jean, Corbet, for New-York, and the Cary, Tucker, for Virginia, are both failed from Greenock.

We hear, an express arrived yesterday from Commodore Boyes, bringing advice, that M. Thurot had failed from Gottenburgh, but whither, he could not tell. Which account was immediately forwarded by express to London.

Yesterday morning, the Right Hon. the Countess of Leven, was safely delivered of a Son.

This day died, the Right Hon. Lady ELEANOR CAMPBELL, Countess of Stair. It is hoped her relations will accept of this as a sufficient notification of her death.

They write by last post from Aberdeen, that the Chevalier Taylor, is every day attended in that city, by such an extraordinary number of persons, that his lodgings are almost inaccessible. That the Provost, Magistrates, Professors, Faculty, and all of distinctions always attend his lectures. That notwithstanding his great employ in that country, he left Aberdeen yesterday morning, and will be to-morrow evening at Perth, and on Monday evening at the Old Assembly close, Edinburgh, of which all who require his aid for defects in the eye are desired to take notice.

As the CONCERT HALL in Canongate is soon to be opened; and several gentlemen having applied for tickets for the season, the managers have resolved to give out a small number of these Tickets, which may be had at Mr. Beatt's house in Monteith's close.

TO THE TOWN.

As the DROMEDARY and CAMEL are about to bid farewell to the publick, they would be sorry that the lion, the learned English dog, or any other beast upon the town, should accuse them of incivility; but as it would be impossible for them to leave cards with all the nobility, gentry, &c. who have favoured them with a visit, they will be at home at the head of Craig's Close only till Saturday night next, on purpose to receive Company, and doubt not but they shall be able to convince the town, that the Asiatick way of taking leave is far superior to the A-la-mode de Paris.

Leith, Nov. 21. Arrived here the *Mary* of Leith, Miller, from Hull, with oil, earthenware and other merchant goods; and just now arrived, the *Reward* of Leith, Marshall, from London, being the first of the trade from thence.

High Water at Leith.

Moon's Age.		Moon Sets.		Morn.		Even.	
H.		M. H.		M. H.		M. H.	
Friday	4	6	Even. 43	4	32	4	59
Saturday	5	7	48	5	18	5	43

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADORNED with forty-four large Copper-plates, beautifully engraved, a new work, to be published in weekly numbers, at six-pence each number.

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The whole calculated for general use, and adorned with many beautiful copper-plates, engraved by the best hands.

By the Reverend GEORGE BROWN, D.D.
"I will pray with the spirit, and with the understanding also." 1 Cor. xiv. 15.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this work be printed on a beautiful new paper, and fine paper.

II. That a number, containing three sheets in quarto and one fine copper-plate, will be published every Saturday.

Subscriptions are taken in by WILLIAM GIBB, at his shop above the head of Warriston's close, Edinburgh, and by all the other Bookellers in Great Britain.

Also, at the shop of William Gibb, is to be had; PROPOSALS for an entire new work, entitled a MILITARY DICTIONARY: to be contained in 80 numbers. The first number to be published at Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 26th December.

Bookellers in the country may be supplied with proposals, giving a full account and plan of the work, by applying to William Gibb as above.

Likewise, the IMPARTIAL REVIEW, No. 1, price 6 d. and RIDER'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, in numbers, Price 6 d. each.

Where may be had Number I. of Dr. DODDGE'S FAMILY EXPOSITOR, Price six-pence.

THE SALMON FISHERIES OF

FRIERTOUN on the river Tay, belonging to Sir William Moncrieff, Baronet, lying within a quarter of a mile of the town of Perth, are to be let by publick roup, at the house of John Hickson Vintner in Perth, on Thursday the third day of January first, at twelve o'clock. The articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of Mr. John Richardson of Springfield, at his house in Perth. And the TWO FARMS of HEIRTOUN, lying in the parish and shire of Perth, as presently possessed by James Buchan and James Johnstone, are also to be let, by publick roup, at the house of the said John Hickson Vintner in Perth, on Friday the 4th of January first, for the space of nineteen years, to commence from Whitunday 1760. The said farms are adjacent to the South Inch of Perth, through which there is a Turnpike road, whereby dung from said town can be carried to any part of the said farms; and there are fifty three acres of rich meadow ground in the island of Friertoun, all inclosed, belonging to the said farms. The articles of roup, with an exact plan of the whole farm, may be also seen in the hands of the said John Richardson.

AUCTION of BOOKS,

On Tuesday the 4th of December next, will begin to be sold, by **ALEXANDER DONALDSON,**

A Collection of VALUABLE BOOKS,

At the auction-house opposite to the Cross, among which are the following, viz.

In FOLIO.
 Rymer's Fœdera, 10 vols.
 Thurl's state papers, 7 vols.
 Rapin's history and continuation, 5 vols.
 Boyles's works, 5 vols.
 Locke's works, 3 vols.
 Chalmers's dictionary, with supplement, 4 vols.
 Savary's dictionary, 2 vols.
 Johnson's English dictionary, 2 vols.
 Ainsworth's large Latin dictionary, 2 vols.
 Stephens's lat. thesaur., 4 vols.
 Calaneo's Hebrew concordance, 4 vols.
 Bion's mathematical instruments.
 Camden's Britannia, 2 vols.
 Burnet's hist. of the reformation, 3 vols.
 Moll's large Atlas.
 Forduni's Scotch chronicon, 2 vols.
 Baillie's English dictionary.
 Ron's dictionary of trade and commerce.
 Valoon's hist. metalog., 5 vols.
 L. Bankton's institutions, large and small pap., 1 vol.
 Diction. of decisions, 2 vols.
 A complete collection of decisions.
 Regiam majestatem, Latin and English.
 Voet ad Pandectas, 2 vols.
 Noct opera omnia, 2 vols.
 Brissot's lexicon, 2 vols.
 Sir George Mackenzie's works, 2 vols.
 Miller's gardener's dictionary, last edit.
 Jacob's law dictionary.
 Hale's pleas of the crown, 2 vols.
 Collection of Scots law, Dr. Barrow's works, 3 vols.
 Dr. Pocock's works, 2 vols.
 Prideaux's connections, 2 vols.
 Hoffmann's opera, 11 vols.
 and other the best physicians, in folio.
 Craig de feudis.
 Burnet's history, 2 vols.
 Swammerdam's history of insects.
 Suidæ lexicon, 3 vols.
 Herodoti historia Gr. et Lat.
 Thucydides Gr. et Lat. ex. n. r.
 N. B. All these the best editions.
Books in QUARTO.
 Dr. Robertson's hist. 2 vols.

CATALOGUES to be had, gratis, at the shop of **ALEXANDER DONALDSON.**

Gentlemen in the country are intreated to send for catalogues, and their commissions to Alexander Donaldson, will be carefully observed.

That on Friday the 21st day of December next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, there is to be sold, by publick roup, at the house of Kippenrofs, in wholesale or in parcels.

About 140 well grown planted **TREES**, consisting of **PLANE** and **ASH**, whereof a good many are of a considerable bigness. The conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of James Russel Commissary Clerk of Dumblane, and John Pearson in Woodsyde of Kippenrofs, and the Gardener at Kippenrofs will show the trees to be sold, at any time before the roup.

Nota. Kippenrofs is only about three miles distance from a Pow below Stirling, on the river Forth, from which the timber can be transported by water, and there is a cart road from Kippenrofs to that Pow.

All who complain of any disorder in the Eye or Defect of sight, are desired to take notice,

That the Chevalier JOHN TAYLOR,

Ophthalmiater (Oculist) Pontifical, Imperial and Royal, viz. to his present Majesty, to the Pontifical and Imperial Courts, to the Kings of Poland, Denmark, Sweden, &c. to the several Electors of the holy Empire, and to the other crowned heads and sovereign Princes; a citizen of Rome, and member of the most celebrated academies, universities, and societies of the learned, — is now at Aberdeen, and will certainly return to Edinburgh in the following order, of which all he has appointed to attend him; or who require his aid, are required to observe. — will leave Aberdeen on Tuesday the 20th instant, will be the same evening at Montrose, on the evening of Thursday the 22d at Dundee; the evening of Friday the 23d at Perth; and the evening of Monday the 26th, at his usual lodgings at Edinburgh. In the evening of the 30th inst. will give his introductory lecture for his courses on the art of curing the defects of the EYE, &c. All who propose to attend his lectures must subscribe the same evening; and the students only, who are in this course, will be permitted every morning to attend his operations. — On his return to Edinburgh, will be published by Mr. Fleming, for these lectures, a work entitled,

An exact account of two hundred and forty three different diseases, to which the eye and its covering are exposed; all copied after nature, in the order many years given, by the Chevalier Taylor, in various languages, viz. Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, &c. &c. in the several courts, and in presence of crowned heads, sovereign Princes, and in many of the most celebrated academies, universities, and societies of the learned. Being the produce of the greatest experience, long and most extensive practice (in the cure of disordered eyes) of any in the age we live.

To be SOLD,

That DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of two stories and garrets, with several office-houses, and a garden of an acre of ground, lying at the foot of Leith-walk, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Bull junior.

For particulars, enquire at Patrick Hagart, to be found at the writing-chamber of Mr. John Pringle, Writer to the Signet, who will show the progress of writs, and commune with any person who inclines to purchase.

TO BE SOLD,

By judicial roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, for the time, upon the 13th of December next to come, the **LANDS** of

OVER and NETHER POLMONTH and **KERSIEBANK**, lying in the Parish of Polmonth and shire of Stirling, in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall offer. The lands are holden feu of the family of Hamilton, and after deduction of feu duties, stipends, and school fees, pay of yearly free rent 186 l. 3 s. 11 d. Scots money; and the price put thereon by the Lords of Council and Session, and at which the same are to be exposed is 36496 l. 7 d. Scots money. The articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr. Robert Leith, one of the Depute clerks of Session; and who ever inclines to purchase, may for further particulars at any time before the roup, enquire of Mrs. Shaw, at the house of Kersiebank, or George Deniston Surgeon in Falkirk.

To be SOLD,

By publick Roup, in Forrest's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th of December next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The **LANDS** of **WHITE CROSS**, Part of the estate of Coldinghamlaw, consisting of 160 acres of arable land or thereby, lying in the parish of Coldingham, and theriffdom of Berwick. This farm is very improveable, and near the means of improvement, lies within a mile of Eymouth, and six miles of Berwick, and has privilege in the extensive common of Coldingham. The lands hold of the crown.

The title deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh.

JUST arrived from Ipswich, a parcel of fine New made **SUFFOLK CHEESES**, and to be sold by James Morrison, at the weighing-house, Leith, in tons, half-tons, and quarter tons, from one penny farthing to three half-pence per pound, according to the quantities taken.

TO be roup'd and sold, at Lord Napier's house in the Abbey, last possessed by Sir George Stewart, **SEVERAL SORTS** of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

such as mounted bed, feather bed, and table linen, mahogany tables, drawers, chairs, mirrors, and a kinds of kitchen furniture: also, a good new coach, and a four wheeled chaise, and coach horses. The roup to begin on Friday next, the twenty third current, at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is sold off. — The furniture is all good and clean.

TO be LET for a term of years, upon the 10th day of January next, by publick roup, within John's Coffeehouse at Edinburgh.

The COAL and SALT WORKS,

belonging to his Grace the **DUKE of HAMILTON**, at Borrowstownness, in the county of Linlithgow. The entry of the Lessee to be at Candlemas 1760.

There are eleven different seams of workable coal, from nine foot to thirty inches thick. The coal are of a very good quality, have answered at the London and foreign markets, and along the whole eastern coast of Scotland, which together with the country sale afford to these works, a demand for the produce of a hundred coal-heavers, and upwards, fifty of whom, and about seventy coal-bearers, being natives of the coalliery, will be set along with the said works.

All these coals, either are or may be drained by two fire engines, presently standing upon the ground, to the depths of betwixt thirty-five and forty fathoms below the level of high water-mark, besides the certain prospects of a very large field of six seams of the same coal, to be drained by a free level, which is now run about eight hundred fathoms, and is at present within one hundred fathoms of these coals.

For the better disposing of the culm or smallest size of the coal, there are already built, and in very good going condition, fifteen salt pans, with salt cellars, bucket, ponds, and every other conveyance fit for a very great salt-work. There are about thirty native salters who will likewise be set along with the works.

These coal and salt-works are most commodiously situated upon the shore and beach of the Firth of Forth, about twelve miles west from Edinburgh, and within 500 yards of an excellent harbour at Borrowstownness, which will admit of ships of about 300 tons burden, where all the coal and salt may be shipped, free of custom, shore-dues, anchorage, and other burdens exigible at other ports in Scotland, upon such commodities.

The works will be shown by John Burrel present Overseer of the coal and salt works at Borrowstownness, and the articles and conditions of the same, are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, who will treat with such as incline to take a lease of the premises, by private agreement, before the day of the roup.



The LONDON STAGE COACH,

Continues to set out every other Tuesday, and to go in twelve Days all the Year round, from John Somerville's in the Canongate, Edinburgh, and from Hosea Eastgate's, removed from the Coach and Horses in Dean Street, Soho, to the Crown Yard in Silver Street, Golden Square, London; where Places may be taken for said Coach: Likewise waiting Jobs, or Coaches and Horses to be had, to any Part of England,

By your humble Servant,
HOSEA EASTGATE.